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European and American theories,—the limits of the treaty-making power in the United States, and the right of the various departments of the Federal Government to interpret a treaty, interesting principally as the comment of a foreigner resident within the United States who sees some of the practical results of our theories and form of government when the making of a consular convention containing the most-favored nation clause is at issue.

As a convenient hand-book for the daily use of consular officers of foreign countries in the United States, the work will no doubt be of value.

DOWN AMONG MEN. By Will Lexington Comfort. George H. Doran Co., New York City. 287 pp. \$1.25 net.

The scenes in this new book, by the author of "Routledge Rides Alone," "Fate Knocks at the Door," and other novels, shift from the Philippines during the Spanish-American War to Japan, Manchuria, China, San Francisco, and New York. The tragedy of modern war, the glory of physical courage, and the greater glory of service to the poor are some of the themes unfolded before us. The philosophy of life runs through romantic and adventurous action. There are spread before us the activities of a young war correspondent who gets a "scoop" on one of the great battles of the Russo-Japanese War. There is a love story. Modern womanhood is revealed at its best. The final resolution to serve humanity, not as a leader, but "down among men," gives the title to the book.

CHARLES GORDON AMES: A SPIRITUAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY. With an Epilogue by Alice Ames Winter. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913. 229 pp. \$1.25 net.

Dr. Charles G. Ames, the story of whose religious experiences is simply and beautifully told in this volume, edited by his daughter, Alice Ames Winter, was in his later years actively identified with the peace cause. His autobiography, while not of direct interest to our readers, reveals the inner workings of his soul as he progressed "from small prejudices and limited outlook . . . into a Christianity broad and sunny, sympathetic and practical, spiritual and satisfying." The one outstanding characteristic of Dr. Ames, as we knew him, was the genial brotherliness of the man. To meet him was a benediction. During the nine years of his connection with the board of directors of the American Peace Society, from 1896 to 1905, and after that as a vice-president until the time of his death, he was always active, earnest, and sympathetic in promoting the cause of the brotherhood of humanity. "It has seemed easy and natural," said he, "to wish it were possible to know and salute every man, woman, and child in the world, for to me all human affairs have been family affairs, and the doctrine of brotherhood has been vividly real, though it has often filled me with a certain awe in the presence even of the most degraded. Whatever hurts another, and especially what hurts a whole people, has affected me like a personal hurt."

During the last twenty-five years of his life Dr. Ames was the minister of the Church of the Disciples in Boston, where he succeeded James Freeman Clarke. Dr. Edward Everett Hale once said: "Out West somebody shakes your hand and says, 'I am a friend of Dr. Ames.'

Throughout the country he is known and loved. He is not a Boston man, nor a Massachusetts man, but an American." His interests were manifold, and he was an ardent supporter of all humanitarian causes—abolition of slavery, temperance, peace, anti-imperialism and woman's suffrage each claiming his sympathy.

He was a sturdy opponent of the imperial policy of our country in its dealings with the Philippines, and never failed to register his protest. "I still wake up with a start of horror at the thought of my country's misdoings, but I never lose faith in the Power that makes for righteousness."

Peace Topics in Current Magazines.

A number of articles dealing with various subjects of interest to those studying the questions of peace and arbitration in their present-day relations will be found in the recent issues of the magazines. Among the more important are the following:

North American Review, December, 1913:

The President and Mexico, by the *Editor*.

A New Basis Needed for the Monroe Doctrine, by Professor George H. Blakeslee.

Anglo-Saxon Co-operation and Peace, by August Schwan.

The Hibbert Journal, October, 1913:

International Morality, by F. W. Leith Ross.

The Literary Digest, December 13, 1913:

Bread or Dreadnoughts for Canada.

The Saturday Evening Post, December 6, 1913:

The Day of International Peace, by Theodore E. Burton.

The International Review of Missions, October, 1913:

The Balkan War and Christian Work Among Moslems, by Howard S. Bliss.

Political Science Quarterly, December, 1913:

The Balkan Adjustment, by Stephen P. Duggan.

South Atlantic Quarterly, October, 1913:

The Federation of the World, by Alfred Hayes.

Yale Review:

October, 1913—Earth Hunger, or the Philosophy of Landgrabbing, by William Graham Sumner.

An unpublished address given at Yale in 1897.

January, 1914—Peace and War in 1913, by Frederick Lynch.

The Homiletic Review, December, 1913:

The Studies in Social Christianity, edited by Josiah Strong, are this month devoted to peace. The opening article is on the "Foundation of Peace," and the four lessons are entitled Industrial Peace, International Rivalry, International Peace, and the Peace of God.

Review of Reviews for Australasia, September, 1913:

The Defence Act, by Henry Stead.

Review of Reviews—London, November, 1913:

A Programme for the Next Hague Conference.

The Outlook, December 6, 1913:

The Panama Canal and the Monroe Doctrine, by Theodore Roosevelt.

The Independent:

November 6—Japan and Panama, by Count Okuma. Poem, "The Jingo and the Minstrel," by Nicholas V. Lindsay.

November 27—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, by Nicholas Murray Butler.

December 18—The Monroe Doctrine: Its Limitations and Implications, by William Howard Taft.

December 25—American Christianity and Peace, by Cardinal Gibbons.